

AUSTIN'S HAWAIIAN WEEKLY

Devoted to the Progress of the Pacific, its Commerce,
Political Significance and the Activities
of the Twentieth Century.

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CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

THE conditions of business, especially on the stock boards, is very slow, but this must be expected at this time of year when so many have gone to the coast or the mountains to spend the summer. As to sugar stocks they cannot long be depressed and will probably revive after September. One of the causes of the depression of stocks is due to the fact that money is still tight and the market cannot be relieved until returns are all in from sugar and the First National Bank of Hawaii is ready for business. Real estate has also felt the summer depression although to a lesser degree. Property holds firm but sales are less frequent. Rents hold firm and there is a great demand for suitable residences. Tourist travel still continues unabated, all the steamers being crowded. The average arrivals hold up to 400 or 500 a month not including Hawaiians returning home, whereas, less than one-third of this number are among the departures.

ITALY WARNS HER PEOPLE.

The fate of the Galicians here has had a bad effect upon the immigration of European labor. The Italian government has warned the people of Italy not to come to Hawaii, as the labor is not well treated here. This is unfortunate just at this time, when the demand for labor is likely to be greater than the supply and all voluntary emigrants from European laboring classes would be acceptable, especially as the rule is being put in force that not to exceed one-half the laborers on a plantation shall be Japanese.

It is gratifying that Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming is taking such a lively interest in the welfare of Hawaii. Two months ago he visited the Islands with a view of investigating the conditions here before the meeting of next Con-

gress and he has returned to continue his investigations. Senator Clark is a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and can do Hawaii a great deal of good if he chooses in the coming controversy concerning the nature of the government to be extended to Hawaii. It is gratifying that the Senator expressed himself in an interview as, so far, finding conditions here very satisfactory, and furthermore, he confessed himself an enthusiast on Hawaii.

THAT the vandalism at Thomas Square the other day should have been permitted is not creditable to the police. Honolulu is adorned by several very beautiful and picturesque parks that have cost considerable money and it should be the duty of the Marshal to have a patrol at each one of them to watch over the public property. The small boy must be taught that he cannot indulge his destructive proclivities in the public parks of the city.

EACH issue of the WEEKLY has shown a marked improvement, especially from the standpoint of illustrations. With this issue we are enabled to give to the public the first authentic picture published of the eruption on Mauna Loa. Such enterprise should be appreciated by the people of the Islands and we confidently expect that it will. This will be a fine copy to send east to friends as they will be able to furnish them with an authentic description and illustration of the outbreak before the information with illustrations can be given by American periodicals.

Voices of Hawaii.

It is a curious fact that though this has been an Island community its statute book is practically void of shipping laws. Had the City of Columbia been in port on the Mainland, or in any port of Europe, she could not have gone to sea without a thorough survey from properly qualified government officials. Here you might send a crew to sea in a paper boat and there would be no one to say you nay. This will all be changed when the United States laws are extended to the Territory. —*The Star*.

Every portion of the United States marks the day when it became an integral portion of the Great Republic. The 4th of July

marks the birthday of the nation. The birthday of each particular Territory and State, outside of the original thirteen is as important locally as the 4th is nationally. It would show a very poor American spirit in Hawaii if the 12th of August, the day that the Stars and Stripes floated finally above our heads, were to be allowed to pass unnoticed. The 12th of August is the day when Hawaii entered upon a higher plane than she had ever occupied. It will be a day upon which our posterity will look with pride and which every annexationist who has an American heart, marks, as the Roman did his most auspicious days, with a milk-white stone. —*The Star*.

The promoters of the Autumn Festival to be held in Chicago during the month of October propose to invite Aguinaldo and his staff to become their guests. They assume that the Filipino hero will be conquered before that time, and as a conspicuous guest at the Festival will attract as much if no more attention than the President will. The Advertiser suggests to the promoters of the Autumn Festival that instead of presenting Aguinaldo to the people, that they secure the presence of all the convicted murderers in the States, who are awaiting execution. If two hundred of these wretches were placed upon a platform, with nooses around their necks, and were provided with a "sumptuous repast" before the multitude, the scene would be the best drawing card of the Festival. Besides, as each convicted murderer usually kills only one person, the spectacle would be highly moral, in comparison with that of exhibiting Aguinaldo, who has killed several hundred people and now is rated as a "double-dyed villain."

As the matter now stands, it is not probable that Aguinaldo can be secured in time for the Festival. —*Advertiser*.

Let men come here from all civilized countries and let them work in our fields and forests as free men receiving fair wages and decent treatment, but cease the method now in vogue of inducing men to go to Hawaii under the pernicious penal contract system and without their knowing what life they are entering upon and what they are signing for the blood-money paid them. —*The Independent*.

Remarks from business men indicate that the warning to Italians

sent out by the San Francisco Labor Council is taken too seriously. It is not likely that the letter sent to the Council will either make, break or set the local labor market upon business. The document is merely an expression of radical opinion and radical criticism. If under American rule, sharper criticism of Hawaii's labor system is not offered the people of Hawaii may consider themselves lucky. The best way to refute criticism is to set to work improving the labor condition, and not spend time to deny charges that are made against it. —*The Bulletin*.

From the present feeling existing in regards to the Philippine affair, it seems quite probable that by the end of the rainy season there will be from 60,000 to 100,000 American troops landed in that country to put an end to the trouble so long existing. It would seem that the many campaigns of similar nature, carried on by other countries in previous years should have taught thoroughly the foolishness of sending a few troops to do work requiring many men. There is no question but that the insurgents will yield only to force of arms, and in view of this fact it seems the better way to crush them at the earliest opportunity. The loss of American life has already been great and will continue to be so, as long as they are not strong enough to effectually overcome the enemy. There are times when it seems almost necessary to carry a war of humanity to the bounds of extermination. —*The Hilo Tribune*.

COOKING MEALS BY A VOLCANO —A volcano is not generally looked upon as affording comfort to the weary climber, but a party of four mountaineers derived warmth and succeeded in cooking their meals by the volcanic heat in the crater of Mount Ranier. They ascended the mountain and a storm came on which broke into a hurricane after they had crawled over the rim of the great crater. The steam which ascended from the hot-sulphur-laden springs served to cook some prunes and to soften hard tack, which they had brought with them. The hurricane raged for four days and three nights, and they were kept prisoners, not being able to descend on account of the storm. During this period they cooked their food and managed to keep themselves warm though the volcanic heat in the crater.

The Siberian railway has been opened as far as Irkutsk.